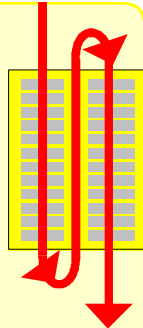




Instructions

Scrolling through a two-column document on-screen from the bottom of one column to the top of the next, and so on, can get very tedious. Fortunately, "column threading" is automatic with this software. Here are the basic tools and techniques that you need to know to efficiently navigate through the columns in this document ...



1. Click on the hand tool in the button bar. 
2. Whenever the hand cursor is positioned over a column, the cursor changes to the "read article cursor",  and "Read Article" appears in the status bar to indicate that this text is part of an "article". *An article is a collection of columns selected by the editor that comprise one subject, like one of the articles on the front page of a newspaper. Each first-level section (1.1, 1.2, 1.3...) of the NTIA Manual has been defined as a separate article.* Click any part of the article to start reading at that point, or control-click to start at the beginning of the article. The cursor now changes to the follow-article cursor, and "Follow Article" appears in the status bar.



3. To page down, simply click the mouse, or use the scrollbar, or press the PageDown key. *You can keep track of where you are on the page if you're using the thumbnails-and-page view. In this view a selection rectangle moves over a thumbnail of the page as you scroll through the columns in the page view window.*




4. You can continue to click until you reach the end of the article. At the end of the article, the cursor changes to the end-article cursor, and "End Article" appears in the status bar. Click again to return to the page view displayed before you started reading the article. Click the fit page button.


5. If you want to exit before the end of the article...

- select any navigation method (but not Enter or Return)
- Go to another article or page
- Hold down Shift + Ctrl and click.



6. You can also select which article (NTIA Manual Section) to view by choosing “Articles...” from the View menu, and then selecting the article you want from the dialog box that appears. *You can keep* this dialog box displayed so you can go from one article to another, or better yet, use the bookmarks method described in #7 below.

7. The **best way** to select which article (NTIA Manual Section) to view is to switch to the “Bookmarks-and-Page” view, click  on the section name bookmark, **click with the hand cursor on the page**, then navigate with the hand tool as described in #1-5 above. Links to all of the sections are provided — as well as links to tables, figures, endnotes, and even these instructions.

8. To select text within a column, click the text selection tool, hold down the Control key, and drag to select the text you want to copy. 

ANNEX L

Freely Associated States

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The United States has administered the United Nations Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (TTPI) since July, 1947. The area involved now includes four separate political jurisdictions: the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) (see Possessions or Commonwealths of the United States in Annex G, Part 2); the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM); the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI); and the Republic of Palau (RP). During negotiations on the TTPI's future, the United States offered the status of United States territory to each jurisdiction. Elected representatives of FSM, RMI, and RP rejected that status in favor of a different relationship involving greater local autonomy but retaining strong ties with the United States. While this concept of "free association" has no precise definition in international law, it is recognized in resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly as an appropriate political alternative to independence or metropolitan (territorial) status for political entities emerging from a colonial or trusteeship status.

The United States concluded Compacts of Free Association with the Governments of the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands in 1982 and 1983, respectively. Following approval by those island nations, the Compacts were approved in the United States by Public Law 99-239 of January 14, 1986 ("Compact of Free Association Act of 1985") and entered into force later in 1986. A similar Compact of Free Association was concluded with the Republic of Palau and subsequently approved by the United States in 1986. However, Palau did not complete its approval process until much later and the Compact did not enter into force until October, 1994.

The Compacts with the FSM, RMI and Palau are extensive. Article III includes provisions on communications and the operation of U.S. telecommunications services in the Islands. Specifically, Section 131 deals with the United States role as representative for the Freely Associated States in the International Telecommunication Union and with

Federal Communications Commission's jurisdiction over earth terminal stations owned or operated by U.S. common carriers. Section 132 deals with the operation of U.S. telecommunications services, including the installation and operation of facilities and the use of associated radio frequencies. In addition, there are supplementary agreements which establish the authority and responsibilities of our respective Governments under Sections 131 and 132 of the Compacts. Two major provisions are that each Signatory Government must designate a "Competent Authority" to carry out the provisions of the agreements and that a "Joint Telecommunication Board" be established with each of the Island nations to harmonize telecommunication operations of the United States with the respective Governments.

On October 16, 1986, the President signed Executive Order 12569 on management of the Compacts which vested authority and responsibility in the Secretary of State to ensure that the obligations of the United States as set forth in the Compacts and their related agreements are carried out. E.O. 12569 also required the Department of the Interior to seek appropriation of funds and to make available economic and financial assistance appropriated pursuant to the Compacts.

On June 30, 1987, the Department of State's Office of Radio Spectrum Policy (previously the Office of International Radio Communications), Bureau of Economics and Business Affairs, was designated by the Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs as the "Competent Authority" to act on behalf of the United States in carrying out the Section 131 and 132 Agreements. On July 9, 1987, the National Security Council acknowledged this appointment. The Office of Radio Spectrum Policy has established and provides the chairman for an Interagency Working Group on Micronesia responsible for telecommunications issues pertaining to the Freely Associated States, including preparation for meetings of the Joint Telecommunication Boards.

2.1 AUTHORITY FOR USE OF THE RADIO FREQUENCY SPECTRUM

As sovereign Governments, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Republic of Palau have full authority and responsibility to regulate their respective domestic and foreign communications, including use of the radio spectrum. Section 132 of the Compacts, however, requires the FSM, RMI and Palau to permit the U.S. Government to operate telecomm-unications services to the extent necessary to fulfill its obligations under the Compact. Concurrently, the United States is obliged to coordinate changes to telecommunications facilities and extraordinary activities or exercises to avoid interference.

The requirement to coordinate facilities and to avoid radio interference was given a high priority at the first meetings of the Joint Telecommunication Boards, resulting in the adoption of procedures for the assignment of radio frequencies in the FSM, RMI and Palau. Under these procedures, the Competent Authority for the United States, *i.e.*, the Department of State's Office of Radio Spectrum Policy, issues frequency authorizations to U.S. Government agencies after appropriate coordination with the respective Governments.

3.1 PROCEDURES FOR OBTAINING A FREQUENCY AUTHORIZATION

Republic of Palau (RP). Frequency applications are to be submitted to the FAS for record purposes. The Department of the Interior acting on the behalf of the Competent Authority will effect the necessary coordination with Palau before recommending approval of the Competent Authority. The islands administered by the RP (State/Country abbreviation - PLW) are listed in Annex G, Part 2.

Federated States of Micronesia (FSM). Frequency applications are to be submitted to the FAS for record purposes. The Department of the Interior acting on the behalf of the Competent Authority will effect the necessary coordination with FSM before recommending approval to the Competent Authority. The islands administered by the FSM (State/Country abbreviation - FSM) are listed in Annex G, Part 2.

Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI). Frequency applications are to be submitted to the FAS for record

purposes. The Department of the Interior acting on the behalf of the Competent Authority will effect the necessary coordination with RMI before recommending approval to the Competent Authority. The islands administered by the RMI (State/Country abbreviation - MHL) are listed in Annex G, Part 2.

Short term frequency requirements, where it would be impracticable to enter the record in the Government Master File (90 days or less), shall be coordinated with the Department of the Interior and receive approval from the U.S. competent Authority prior to beginning operations. As appropriate, the Department of the Interior will coordinate the frequency usage with the respective Governments.

Short term military frequency assignments for exercises (30 days or less) may be authorized by the Joint Frequency Management Office, Pacific on a non-interference basis to existing users.

4.1 REVIEW PROCEDURE FOR COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS

Government agencies planning to use, develop, procure or experiment with telecommunication systems requiring the use of radio frequencies in the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands or the Republic of Palau may be required to undergo system review prior to receiving frequency authorization from the Competent Authority. This procedure applies to:

- a. new telecommunications systems or subsystems, and major modifications to existing systems or subsystems, involving the use of satellites or spacecraft; and,
- b. new major terrestrial systems or subsystems, and major modifications to existing systems or subsystems.

The Competent Authority will apply this procedure on a case-by-case basis when it is necessary to determine the impact of a new telecommunications system on other authorized or planned systems. When a system review is required, affected non-DoD agencies shall provide the appropriate data (in accordance with Chapter 10 of the NTIA Manual) to the Department of State which may submit it to the SPS for consideration. DoD services and agencies shall submit such documentation through established military system

review channels to the Department of State. NTIA and/or the military review channels will provide recommendations, particularly with respect to spectrum support and potential for interference, to the Competent Authority which shall make the final decision in consultation with the Government involved.

Figure 1 - Freely Associated States



(Insert Map Here)

(Full Page Art)